

HE chubby little wife of Dan, our dear rogue and and studies the spring modes to Love-land. And her brow is crinkled and she sighs like one of her consert's luckless catches. For she is a fat lady and has ber troubles upon her just as you and I (??) have, while she peers up-page and down, and over t'other side, trying to find a model that will make her look high and scant. For, as you can see, she is low and much;

"familiar," leaus a red check on a pudgy hand has taken 'em up. Thank the gods on the high mount not far from Saloniki, I have curly bair and can do it in any silhouette. The curl between the brows pleases me mightily. When I remember that I have curls is the time I forget I'm fati-

"Scotch plaids and shepherd checks, and stripes running round, in stockings-Aham! Well, anybody can shall tower!

"Black, unawear, lingerle-absurd! Though 'Polly' | see! -- Short skirts will remain. I love 'em. With | Russian boots.

> "Chapeaux! (Mrs. Danny kisses her rosy fingertips to the air.) Chapeaux will be tall and narrow. Any material. Ah- ah, I will have me one like this-tall jet with silver roses mounting upward to the fur on the roof—and down over my audacious nose and provoquante eyes—black tulle hoopskirted with silver. I

fold trebled! It is chie-but is it wise! I am bouffant without the generous cloth.

'Polo. Ali, if I'd but look like that. This ski outfit, as noisy Dan would say—and sure its stripes are wide and run 'round the affair in shrick after shrick of orange and black—but I shall have one be I ever so wide, for when I'm flying and swooping down the snow hills I shall be seen in one swipe of streaks anaway,'

"Now-Full skirts to the jackets, each ripple and, and none will know whether I am lean or fat-but they

will know I din in fashion!

"Paim Beach. Your bathing suit must button round the knees. Here I blush and have a bit of pride-for whatever mode it is, my buthing suit shall be short-for I must own to dimpled knees and pretty ones—as have all dwellers her in the Land of Love."

And Dan's wife licks her chubby finger and flips

the page over to other follies. NELL BRINKLEY ...

Rene Bache

#### Division of Alaska Into Two Territories Urged By People of Southeastern Section (Copyright, 1815, by Frank

Would Be a Case of the Tail Wagging the Dog; Southeastern Alaska Skirts the Coast and Has the Population, but Rest of Territory Has the Land.

UNEAU, Alaska, April 1 .- Shall the tall wag the dog? This is one of the questions that is agitating

The dog is the main body of the untry. It has more than nine-tenths the territory and potentially it is a rorld of the future. It embraces all he land west of the long line of the nternational boundary, that rups north and south between us and British admin, coming almost to the Pacific cean, where the Malaspina giacier lopes off from Mount St. Elias into the sa.

The tail is southeastern Alaska, comprising the strip of coast and the Alexander archipelago lying south and east of the boundary extension. This section contains much less than one-tends of the land, but, just new, it has the most people, and its industries are producing more money than any other part of Alaska of quadruple its size. Southeastern Alaska may be said to begin at the Malaspina gracier, or Mount St. Elias, and it runs to the southeast from there along the coast to Dixon entrance and the Portland canal. It includes a strip of coast line which is 35 or more miles in width, and is three or four hundred miles long. It has in addition about one thousand islands, a number of which are of considerable extent. These islands border the coast. They are separated by narrow channels and they run for a distance of 100 miles or more cut into the Pacific.

Four Times Large as Massachisetts The tail is southeastern Alaska, com-

out into the Pacific.

Four Times Large as Massachisetts
The proposed territory is all told
about four time the sixe of Massachusetts, or three times as big as Vormont or New Hampshire. It would
make six or seven Connecticuts, or a
couple of Switzerlands, and leave some
to spare. Nevertheless, it compares in
size to the rest of Ainska as a postage
stamp does to a bank note, and as far
as area is concerned it would seem that
the dog could not help but way the
tail.

as area is concerned it would seem that the dog could not help but wag the tail.

The matter has come up in connection with the apportionment of the tares and revenues of Anaska. The most of the revenues are derived from this section of the country and the larger part are from the forests. Southeastern Alaska is heavily wooded. Uncle Sam charges a dollar a thousand as stompage for all the timber that is cut on the government reserves, and the receipts are supposed to go back to the people for the making of roads. Such revenues from southeastern Alaska last year were about \$60.000, but the logislature, a majority of which comes from the body of the territary, has so divided the monor that three-fourths of it goes to road work which is outside this region, and the people object. Indeed, the feeling is so intense that a party has arisen which advocates that southeastern Alaska break away from the main body of the territory and become a territory of its own. It demands that it be a separate political entity. A committee of alk has been appointed to investigate the subject and it will probably be brought up before congress this session.

Executably Will Be Separate.

There are many reason why southeastern Alaska will eventually be a

fore congress this session.

Eventually Will Be Separate.

There are many reason why southeastern Aisska will eventually be a separate territory. In size it compares favorably with Indiana or South Carolina. I have already shown that its is larger than some very important states of the Union. It is out off geographically from the rest of Alaska; and it has interests which are different from those of any other part of the servitory. It has its own climate, and it comparison with the country north of the Yukon river it might be called tropic or temperate Alaska.

The Japanese current, the gulf stream of the Pacific, sweeps through it and forms a great hot-water plant that holds Jack Frost in check and seldem allows him to approach zero, even in the midst of winter. The coldest weather of the region is as mild as that of many of our states south of the Mason and Dixon's line. Juneau, where I am writing has Januarys warmer than those of St. Louis, and the climate of Ketchikan is like that of Seattle.

Summers are pleasant and the rainfall is as heavy that the land is green all the year round. Indeed, there are but few signs of winter, except the snow on the mountains. The slopes of the hills near the water are so warm that the snow nucles as it falls and the sled-

on the mountains. The slopes of the hills near the water are so warm that the snow melts as it falls and the sledding of the children is due to the heavy frosts which cover the board-walks of the town, and not to the

Frank G. Carpenter

I wish I could show you the vegetation of southeastern Alaska. For the past month I have been traveling along the coust and in and out among the islands, and the flowers and trees are a series of surprises. The topography of the country is much like that the first are thicker and the vegetation is denser. Nearly everywhere the husbas are as thick that it would be impossible to make your way through them without an ax or a large. The forest begins at the water's edge and runs to the snow line which is about a thousand fost above theses. For that distance the trees are choked with undergrowth, but above it the heavy end and the cananteed and runs to find the first and runsing the chief flohing center, but there are large on and the cananteed are located near the months of the streams, where the find can brought in boats and cooked and packed for all parts of the world.

Mess Thick in Fercets.

Should Be Patriotic

th Naturalisation Strongly afeguarded, "New Cithsens" Day" Should Be National Holiday. BY MADISON C. PETERS.

HE first naturalisation law which congress passed, March 26, 1799, offered citizenship to any white years in the United States, provided he was of good character and willing to swear allegiance to the Constitution.

### Modern Sea Fights Directed From High Platforms Where Men Watch In "Cages"

"Fighting Tops" of Old Days Had Great Stones in Them to Be Hurled Upon Enemy Ships; Later Guns Were Put in Them, but Now Only Watchers Occupy Them.

ASHINGTON, D. C. April—

Markemanship in our navy has improved within the last year or so 40 per cent. Recent target practice at Guantanamo indicated that the big guns of the ships engaged could hit a battieship at least once in six shots at a distance of nine miles—this being the longest fighting range in any sen combat of the present war.

Said admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, the other day: "We did our best shoothing in 1907 and 1985. Then gunnery practice was anbandoned to a great extent, and the shooting started down hill. Now we are trying to get back the shooting."

At the period of the Spanish war our hig guns were not expected for ire more than one shot in three miles, fewer than one shot in three m But even at that early period this in six shots at a distance of nine liberality produced a reaction and the miles—this being the longest fighting

while of the control of the control

single projectile, indeed, might easily knock down the mast

Pighting Top Abandoned.

It was a perception of theme facts that finally caused the abandoment of the fighting tou in our naval construction, and brought finto existence the "wire" military mast, which, invented by a clever young officer in the service, is today peculiar to the havy of the United States. One can fell and American battleeship anywhere by its wire masts.

Sorrocily speaking, the masts are built, bridcage-fashion, of stender sizel rock. At the top of each one is a light steel platform, affording sufficered or four men, a range-finder, telephones, etc. It is simply a "fire-control" perch, high in the air, and there are no guns.

When the contrivance was as yet regarded as experimental, a mast of this pattern was mounted on the monitor Florida, and many shells were fired at it, targets for the purpose being fastend to it at various heights. Some of the shells passed through it, and some of the steel rock were broken, but it did not collapse.

It fact, it is almost impossible to knock down the birdcage mast, and, if such a thing were to happen in a senfight, small harm would be done, and the wire inwer could be quickly out away and thrown overboard. On the other hand, the old-style military mast, of massive steel construction, would be likely, if knocked over, to kill a number of men and get in the way of the guns.

Is or Auckent Origin.

The military mast is ef very ancient origin. Egyptian scalptures dating as far hack as \$200 B. C. show warroaft with fighting tops—rough bankeellike structure in which men might whand and assail the ensemy with the many with the already of the limit wand and assail the ensemy with the control of the province and inspect the railway to these two towns will be calebrated by the control of the railway to the control of the railway to the same war of the fact, and many shells were fired at it, targets for the purpose being fastend to it at various heights. Some of the steel rook and the province of including t

# In Buenos Aires In July

lean Congress on Child Welfare in Buenos Aires next July in commem oration of the centennary of Argentine independence. The program embtaces assistance to mother and child, socio-logy and industrial legislation, and has

## Panama Republic's Own

The process of manufacturing "Ox-ford India paper," which was first used in printing an edition of the Bible in 1875, has never been divulged, for each workman employed in its manu-facture is familiar only with his own